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Paterson Turnpike about a mile north of the State Normal School about a hundred feet above the crossing of two large water supply conduits. The only other fish life noted were a few *Rhinichthys atronasmus* (Mitchill) and a few small salmonoids which likely were planted stock which had found their way to that point. On November 24, 1921, this species was again taken and it had apparently held its own from the time of the last collection. No other fish were seen on this date. The only definite locality Fowler gives is from Warren County. Specimens taken on this last date are preserved in the American Museum of Natural History.

*Echeneis naucrates* Linnæus. One medium-sized example was taken on July 31. Fowler does not record it from Atlantic City, but makes note of it being taken just south of there in Cape May County.

*Microgadus tomcod* (Walbaum). This species is mentioned chiefly because of its unusual occurrence at this place in the middle of summer. On August 13 a single specimen was taken which had a length of 32 cm. As Fowler makes no specific mention of locality in his list the name is therefore included here.

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N. Y. Aquarium.

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<sup>1</sup>Proc. Wash. Bio. Soc. Vol. 33, pp. 139 to 170. Dec. 30, 1920.

<sup>2</sup>Zoologica—Vol. II, No. 15. C. M. Breder, Jr.

## A WOOD TURTLE FROM WISCONSIN

For many years the wood turtle, *Clemmys insculpta* (Le Conte), was listed as not occurring west of Ohio. There were no records from Michigan until 1915, when Ruthven and Thompson reported finding it in Schoolcraft, Manistee, and Missaukee Counties in that state (Occasional Papers, Mus. of Zool., Univ. of Mich. No. 12). As Schoolcraft County is in the Northern Peninsula, a region geo-

graphically a part of Wisconsin, it seemed not unlikely that the species would range into our state, although neither that keen field naturalist, Dr. P. R. Hoy (Geology of Wisconsin, Vol. I, pp. 422 to 425, 1883), nor my old friend Higley (Transactions, Wisconsin Ac. of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Vol. VII, pp. 155-176, 1889) seem to have noted it. Stejneger and Barbour (Checklist of N. A. Amphibians and Reptiles, 1917) do indeed give it as occurring in Wisconsin, but on what authority I do not know.

When, therefore, in 1917 the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, cooperating with the U. S. Biological Survey and the University of Wisconsin, began the study of our land vertebrates, this was a form the field men were especially instructed to watch for. On May 24, 1917, Mr. H. H. Sheldon, then a member of our field party, took a single specimen in bog land among oak timber, near St. Croix Falls, Polk County. This locality is close to our westernmost boundary, and extends the range of the species westward some three-hundred miles. Other specimens of the same form are reported to have been seen in the same vicinity, but we have not been able to secure them. Diligent search in other parts of the state has also failed to disclose further specimens. Nevertheless, the authenticity of the occurrence here recorded is beyond question.

The specimen itself, U. W. 2051, is in perfect condition. As it had been in formalin for several weeks before its importance was recognized, nothing can be said of its coloration. However in this, as in all details of color pattern, it agrees very closely with a specimen (U. W. 1998) from Pennsylvania. In its present condition the plastron of our Wisconsin specimen is more yellowish than the other, and its gular plates are somewhat longer. As the Wisconsin specimen is decidedly larger than the latter,

this difference in the gular plates may be due to age.

I add the measurements of the two specimens:

	Wisconsin	Pennsylvania
Length of carapace.....	169	114
Greatest width.....	123	87
Length of plastron.....	151	110
Greatest width.....	104	72

Certainly the small number of recorded specimens of this form from regions west of Ohio can be no true measure of its frequency. Is it not probable that there are very important facts concerning its habits that we have so far overlooked?

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## THE EGG LAYING OF AN ANOLIS IN CAPTIVITY

A rather emaciated specimen of *Anolis carolinensis* Cuvier obtained from a barker, was under observation in a small terrarium for about one month when the activity upon which these notes are based was witnessed.

About 7:30 A. M. on June 11, 1921, the specimen was noted to act in a most peculiar manner, such as burrowing her head in the soil of a small plant receptacle and moving about the cage in a very restless manner. At this time the writer was unfortunately called away for a few moments but is able to record the following from the report given by C. M. Breder, Jr. The Chameleon settled near the top of the cage, three feet grasping a twig tightly and the remaining hind leg stretching out freely in the air. The vent was widely distended and a white substance was protruding, the animal giving every evidence of straining. Shortly with a sudden convulsion an object was voided and on falling it struck a small stone with a click, and bounced to a considerable height. It was immediately recog-